# Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1835. [No. 2,542.


## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattels rights and Credits of ALEXANDER URQUHART late a Captain in the second Regiment of Light Cavalry of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10th day of December 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
*Proctor.*

## SALE OF JEWELLERY.

ON Wednesday the 23rd Inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. willesubmit for sale at their Rooms, without res rve and to close an account, the remainder of an Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Earrings, Necklaces, Broaches, Breast Pins, Rings, Reticule clasps, Silver Thimbles, Fruit Knives, Segar Tubes, Silver mounted Spectacles, double Eye Glasses, &c. &c. &c. and on the same day to close an account, they will esll a variety of superior French Wines, vizt. Lafitte, Red and White Hermitage, Carbonnieux, Medoc, St. Estephe, St. Valence, Frontignac, &ca. &ca. They will also sell 150 Prime fresh Hams; recently imported per Ship "Tory" 60 Boxes of Eau de Cologne, about 50 Pieces Long Cloth, Cases of crown Glass, several Handsome Dressing Glasses: variety of Furnitare and other goods, of which further particulars will appear.

*Nesbit Lane, 19th December*, 1835.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Wednesday next, the 23rd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by direction of the Governor General's agent for Sciude, sundry Articles of presents consisting of 2 match locks, 2 Swords mounted with Gold, several Cashmere Shawls. pieces of Kincob, Silk Loongees, Golbuddens, &c.

*Nesbit Lane, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 5th January next, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE CO., will sell by Public Auction at his residence near to Colonel Dickinson's on the Parell road. The Household property of Lieut. FARQUHARSON of the Regt. of Artillery, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Side board, Ottoman, Tea Poys, Dressing Table, Argand Lamps with Glass bottoms, spare moons, and bottom shades, Hanging Lamps, Wall shades &c. A small quantity of Silver, and plated ware. some Handsome pictures, a Breakfast and a Dinner Set, a Large Bedstead and Bedding, Wardeobes, Pier Glasses, Looking Glasses, Bathing Tubs, a fine toned Cabinet Piano forte, by E. "Dabe" A small assortment of Books, an eight day Clock, 100 *very fine* Rose Edwards in large Pots, and Laurels, in neat Tubs, a small pair of Puckall Bullocks, with *Puckalls* complete, &c. &c.

AT NOON

If not previously disposed of by private contract a Handsome modern Britzka with Harness complete, and a pair of well matched Arab Horses, which go as well in single as double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. The property will be on view three days previous to the sale—Further particulars will appear in next Wednesday's Gazette.

*Nesbet Lane, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

TO be sold with or without a pair of Strong Horses and Harness, a Cabriolet Phaeton, with Patent axles and seat behind for a Servant.

The Carriage has been little used, is in perfect good order, and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply, to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

*Bombay, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Fine old Strong Burton Ale, at ten Rupees per dozen.

*Nesbit Lane. 19th Dec.*, 1835.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next 22d inst., will submit for public outcry, and sell off chiefly without limits, the undermentioned Goods, viz. A small Invoice of Perfumery, Medicines, &c. consisting of Hungary and Honey water, Hair and Tooth Powder, Soaps, Essences of Peppermint and Ginger, Spirits of Hartshorn, Brandy Bitters, Nail, Shaving and Hair Brushes, &c. &c. Sundry fresh Oilman's Stores to close the account, comprising Sauces of sorts, Salad Oil, Mustard, White Wine Vinegar, &c. A quantity of dried Apples, 150 dozens of ripe Hodgsons Beer, 150 Cases of Clarets of sorts, 15 Boxes of real and Superior Manilla Segars, 200 pieces of China single Matting, 2 handsome dinner Services of Queen's Ware, about 150 dozens of Wedgwood Ware, Tea Pots and Blue Coffee Cups and Saucers, a variety of Glass Ware, Sundry Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may be received.

*Apollo House, 19th December*, 1835.

## NOTICE.

MR. BECK having charge of the Omercarry Bakery, will feel thankful for any orders he may be favored with, for Plum Cake and other delecacies, usually indulged in at the approaching festive Season.

*Apollo House, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

## ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

ON Friday next, being Christmas Day, there will be Divine Service in the forenoon at Eleven o'clock, and after the Sermon, a collection will be made as usual, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

H. JEFFREYS, D. YOUNG, } Chaplains.

BOMBAY; *19th Dec.*, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received a fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. &c. to which they respectfully invite attention.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. A. DE MELLO begs to acquaint his friends and relatives, that it is beyond the power of his pen to describe the high sense of gratitude that he feels towards Mr. AMADOR VIEGAS, who has been a friend in need, a friend indeed to him.

*Bombay, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

FOR Sale a few dozen Pints of Superior old Tom brought out by Captain CLARKSON price Rs. 15 per dozen apply to BURJORJEE EDULJEE at the Office of CURSETJEE COWASJEE *Apollo Street.*

*Bombay, 19th Dec.* 1835.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

*Gazette Office, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Teak built Ship "PALMIRA" 700 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER Commander, expected here early in January and will have immediate dispatch.—Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, apply to Messrs McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co.

## TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

*Bombay, 19th December*, 1885.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

*Gazette Office, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, having a Surgeon attached, plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel may call at Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

*Bombay, 19th Dec.*, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

*Bombay, 19th December*, 1835.

## NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa for the season 1835—36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 9th instant . . . . . chests 3,097
Ditto from the 10th instant to this day. . . . . 87

Chests 3,184

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 23rd ultimo. . . . . Chests 976
Ditto the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant. . . 311

Chests 1,287

J. TAYLOR,
*Warehousekeeper*

*Bombay, 16th December*, 1835

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 8th December* 1835.

No. 623 of 1835.—In order to obviate the hardship and inconvenience which in many instances is at present experienced by severe hospital cases among the unfits, being obliged to proceed to divisional head quarters, for the purpose of having their claims decided upon, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased so far to modify the provisions of the government general order (No 21 of 1833), as to permit this class of invalids to be passed by committees assembled at the stations at which their regiments are serving. The proceedings of these committees are to be countersigned by the superintending surgeons of divisions, who will certify that their cases correspond with the monthly reports and diaries furnished to them by medical officers in charge of regimental hospitals, and are then to be forwarded for the final decision of government thro' the usual channel.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, whom from debility or other cause, it is deemed necessary to discharge the service with the usual gratuity, are also to be finally passed at the stations they are serving at. The proceedings being also submitted for the decision of government as heretofore.

All other invalids not being hospital cases, whose period of service entitle them to pension, or transfer to the native veteran battalion, will continue to be disposed of by committees assembled at divisional head quarters on the 15th November in the manner laid down in the order above quoted.

Special cases for pension under 15 years service, not being hospital cases, will also appear before divisional committees.

The officer commanding the division or brigade, or commanding officer of the station for the time being, will direct the attendance of all invalids for pension, discharge, &c. after they have passed the committee, at such place as he may appoint, and if he thinks any one capable of further efficient military duty, he will, previous to countersigning the roll, record his discent opposite the name.

The attention of commanding officers is particularly called to the object, that men who have not served the prescribed period to entitle them to the pension, being physically unfit for field duty from causes not arising out of the service as soldiers, are not to be retained year after year with their regiments, until they have completed the necessary standing, but they will exert their authority to discharge such individuals who have no claim on the government.

*Bombay Castle, 10th December* 1835.

No. 624 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions an arrangement, by which assistant surgeon Johnstone, civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, received charge of the duties of vaccinator in the north western division of Guzerat, on the 1st of October, owing to assistant surgeon Gibson's having been obliged to leave the division on sick certificate, and continued to discharge them until the arrival of assistant surgeon White, on the 16th ultimo.

No. 625 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the judicial department under date the 27th ultimo, captain J. Outram, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, has been appointed an assistant in the Thuggee department in the Western Malwa, and Guzerat; and lieutenant J. Hale, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, has been appointed to act for him in that department, during his absence on a special mission to the Mahee Caunta.

No. 626 of 1835.—It is hereby announced that officers of the Madras army, who may apply to this government for leave to proceed to sea or to Europe, will be required, before such leave can be granted, to furnish to the military accountant, security, agreeably to the following form:

FORM.

To the Millitary Accountant.

Sir, Bombay.

———having obtained leave to proceed to hereby engage to repay to the government of Fort St. George, the amount of any demands that may be made by the millitary auditor general, or of outstanding balances against him, for two years from this date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant.

No. 627 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department under this date, to appoint assistant surgeon J. Don, to act as oculist, during the absence of Mr. Jeaffreson, on leave to Europe.

N, 628 of 1835.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to superintending surgeon R. H. Kennedy, under date the 11th May last, is cancelled from the 1st instant, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 629 of 1835.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to assistant surgeon J. Murray, under date the 8th December 1834, is cancelled from the 1st instant, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 630 of 1835.—Captain J. S. C. Jameson, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No, 631 of 1835.—Major E. F. Hamilton, of the 21st regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's service, on the pension of his rank, from the 20th instant.

*Bombay Castle, 11th December* 1835.

No. 632 of 1835.—The following Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 28th of July 1835, (No. 44,) is published for general information.

*Para.* 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your eablishment.

Captain A. C. Peat.
Lieutenant Thomas R. Stewart.

*Bombay Castle, 12th December* 1835.

No. 633 of 1835.—By a resolution passed under date the 11th instant, in the general department, surgeon Gibb, vaccinator N. E. D. of Guzerat, has been permitted to visit the presidency, on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 10th proximo.

*Bombay Castle, 14th December* 1835.

No. 634 of 1835.—The duty on which captain C. Waddington, inspecting engineer of the southern division of the army, was called to the presidencey by general order No. 501, under date the 14th October last, having been completed, that officer will return to his station.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 11th December* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit assistant surgeon Gibb, vaccinator N. E. D. of Guzerat, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, with leave of absence, from the 15th instant to to the 10th proximo.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, returned to his duty in the civil service of this presidency, on the 1st instant, per ship Carnatic, from the leave to Europe, granted him under date the 19th March 1834.

*Bombay Castle, 14th December* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow assistant surgeon [illegible]

Frith, M. D. civil surgeon of Rutnagherry, and assistant surgeon J. J. Laurence, civil surgeon of Sholapore, to exchange their respective appointments.

Mr. D. A. Eisdale, head master at the Poona English school, returned to Poona, from the leave granted him on the 14th of November last, and resumed his duties on the 5th instant.

## ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th December* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend R. Ward, A. M. chaplain of Kirkee, leave of absence from his station, on private affairs, from the 17th to the 24th instant; the reverend E Mainwaring A. M. chaplain of Poona, performing his duties, during his absence.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 16th December* 1835.

Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is to be employed in the districts, on special duty.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. The leave of absence granted to that gentleman, on the 13th April last, is cancelled.

Mr. W. Stubbs, collector of Kaira, proceeded into the districts on deputation on the 17th ultimo, from which date the sanction of government of the 28th ultimo, as intimated in the gazette of the 23rd instant is to have effect.

Mr. W. Courtney, to act as second assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Mr. E. M. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of the Patoda and Sungumnere districts, during the absence of Mr. Inverarity, on sick certificate.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, acting principal collector of Dharwar, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, and to take with him his assistant Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, to frame the revenue settlement.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th December* 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Bruce, of the civil service, to the office of sheriff, for the ensuing year.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Little, to the office of coroner of Bombay, in succession to Mr. G. Noton.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th December* 1835.

The leave of absence granted to the resident in Cutch, under date the 2nd October last, has been cancelled, and that officer has been permitted to visit the presidency, on sick certificate, and to deliver over charge of the residency at Bhooj, to captain Ward.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### BIRTHS.

On Colaba, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant S. H. Buckler I. N., of a still-born daughter.

On the Esplanade, on Tuesday last the 15th Instant, the Lady of C. A. Stewart Esq., of a Daughter.

## MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

### ARRIVALS.

Lieut. E. Scott, 4th Lt. Drs., from Kirkee.
Lieut. C. Rooke, 22d Regt., from Ahmedabad.
Capt. J. S. Grant, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. McLeod, 42nd M. N. I., from Kamptee.
Capt. H. Heyman, 4th Lt. Drs., from Kirkee.

### DEPARTURES.

Col. S. Hughes, 17th Regt., to Ireland.
Capt. J. Parsons, 11th Regt., to Bhooj.
Capt. Boscawen, H. M. 40th Regt., to Deesa.
Capt. Connor, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Capt. Valiant, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Capt. Curtin, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto,
Lieut. Oliver, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Lieut. F. White, Adjt. Ditto Ditto, to Do.
Lieut. Wakefield, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Lieut. Mortimer, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Lieut. Bowen, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Lieut. Neil, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Lieut. H. F. Valiant, Do. Ditto, to Ditto.
Ensign Fyers, Ditto Ditto, to Ditto.
Ensign Seymour, Do. Ditto, to Ditto.
Pay Mr. Naylor, Ditto Do., to Ditto.
Asst. Surgeon West, Do. Do., to Ditto.
Col. T. Valiant, Do. Do., to Ditto.
Lieut. Robert Wallace, 18th Regt., to Sadra.
Supg. Surgeon G. A. Stuart, to Tannah.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15th.—Barque Theodosia, James Coleman, Master, from Liverpool, 17th July.

Do. 17th. Ship Colonel Newall, Charles Kail, Master, from Calcutta 29th October, Cochin 4th December

*Passengers.*—Mr. J. L. Bartholomew, Free Mariner, and 4 Natives.

Do. Barque Medora, James F. Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, 23d July.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16th.—Ship Hero of Malown, G. Grundy, Master, to Cork.

*Passengers.*—Lieut. Col. Hughes, C. B. Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. Billamore, and 2 Children, Mr. Moore H. M. 40th Regt., J. S. Sturag, Alli Agah, Gov. of Bussorah, Mahomed Bey and 4 Servants.

18th. Portuguese Brig Saudade, L. M. de Costa, Master, to Rio de Janeiro.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels names. | Date of intended departure. | To what port. | Touching where. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albion. . . . . | 19th Dec. . . | Liverpool | St. Helena |
| Sir Herbert Compton. . . | 20th Do. . . . . | China. . . | Sincapoor |
| Huddersfield. . | 30th Do. . . . | Liverpool | No where. |
| Malabar. . . . . | 2nd Jan. 1836 | London. . | Cape. |
| Carnatic. . . . | 10th Do. . . . | Ditto. . . | Ditto. |
| Lady Raffles.. | 20th Do. . . . | Ditto. . . | Ditto. |
| Wm. Nicol. . . | 15th Do. . . . | Clyde. . . | Ditto. |
| Gilmore. . . . | 23rd Do. . . . | London.. | Cape and St Helena. |

### SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, and Carnatic.
Do. Liverpool,—Albion.
Do. Bengal,—Arethusa, and Dona Carmelita.
Do. China,—Discovery, Cornwallis, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Aboosier,—Nusserathshaw.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Recg. and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Nurbudah and Hatrass.

FREE TRADERS.—Albion, Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Huddersfield, and Clifton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Sir Herbert Compton, Charlotte, Cashmere Merchant, Meccai, Shaw Byramgore, Grab Harsingar, and Cadry, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Dona Carmelita, Arethusa, Ruparell, Cornwallis, Fattay Salam, and Edmonstone.

French.—Theodore Eugene.
Arab.—Atel Rahimon.

## HIGH WATER TABLE.

| Dec. 1835. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Saturday. . . . . | 11 17 | 11 38 |
| 20th Sunday. . . . . | none . . | 21 |
| 21st Monday. . . . . | 2 43 | 1 03 |
| 22nd Tuesday. . . . . | 1 21 | 1 39 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent FACT tells us of a number of things, of the truth of which we must have some better evidence than the anonymous.

P. in our next.

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1835.

THE shipping arrivals since our last, are the *Theodosia*, J. Coleman, master, from Liverpool, 17th July; *Colonel Newall*, C. Kail, master, from Calcutta, 29th October, and Cochin 4th Instant; and *Medora*, J. F. Dixon, master, from Liverpool 23rd July.

*Passengers per Col. Newall,*—Mr. Bartholemew, and four natives.

THE *Calcutta Courier* of the 5th. instant informs us that the *Syed Khan*, Mackinnon, from China to Calcutta, had arrived there, and brought the following items of intelligence.

The *Golconda, Sulimany, Glenelg* (Bombay ships) had arrived at China from Calcutta, and the *Lord Lowther*, from Bombay.

The Danish ship *Matador* had been run down at sea by the *Golconda*, and sunk. Crew saved. The Golcanda put into Macao in a sinking state, and with the loss of several spars.

The Canton Register and Price Current of the 27th October had been received, from which were extracted the following commercial remarks.

In a letter of the 3rd November the prices are quoted as follows:

"Patna 715 @ 720 Dollars per Chest; Benares 700 and Malwa 610 @ 615, and the deliveries in October,—Patna 513 chests, Benares 152, Malwa 740; total 1405 Chests,—with the following remarks:

"Contracts have been made to deliver in all February, and the supply from Demaun and Bombay, it is said, will be 18 @ 22,000 Chests; whilst, from Calcutta we may expect 13,000 chests. There will be much caution necessary in purchasing, and only at low prices can any of the drug be a safe speculation."

And another letter of the same date says "The market is now very dull at 725 and 700, and the arrival of the *Water Witch* and other Vessels with opium will, we fear, cause a further fall of 20 @ 30 dollars."

The *Syed Khan* had left China on 7th November, at which time the *Water Witch* had not arrived.

WE would beg to direct attention to the address of the Governor of Van Diemen's Land to the legislative Council of that colony, which appears in this day's publication. It gives a clear and distinct view of the state of the Colony, as regards its commerce and other prospects, and is altogether very favorable and satisfactory.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself MILES has written to us to know why we approved so cordially of the conduct of the Commander in Chief, in Lieut. Beek's case (to which we alluded in our last) as we did, as nothing appeared on the face of the proceedings of the Court, as laid before the public, which could warrant such unqualified approbation as we gave.

Our Correspondent is in so far right. The extenuating circumstances did not appear, and it is a pity they did not. It is a pity such circumstances do not appear in every case. The substance of them could be embodied in a very few words, and it would be a satisfaction for the accused and his friends to know that though he may be guilty of a *military* offence, he is not so of a moral one. From what we heard of Lieut. Beek's case we considered him as coming under that distinction, and for that reason did we approve the conduct of the Commander in Chief,—the more so that the mercy was shewn to a man who, from all we could learn, was likely duly to appretiate it.

TO-DAY we give insertion to an abridged report of the proceedings of the Court Martial held on Lieut. STOVIN, late of H. M. Brig *Algerine*, on charges of repeated acts of drunkenness and unofficer-like conduct committed by him while on the voyage from England to Bombay.

Our readers will recollect that on the arrival here of the Algerine, early this year, it was found that a Mr. Cardew, the mate of the Algerine, commanded her, he having, somewhere to the eastward of the Cape, placed Lieut. Stovin, the Commander, under arrest. The circumstances altogether were so novel, while at the same time they appeared to involve so flagrant a breach of duty—if not act of mutiny on the part of Mr. Cardew, that Sir John Gore felt himself called on to send all the parties home to England for trial.

Mr. Curdew's evidence, and that of every other officer in the Brig, shews Lieut. Stovin to have been so addicted to drinking ardent spirits, as to render him totally unfit to command. Indeed, the evidence shews that he must have been partially insane.

The evidence given by the Seamen on behalf of the prisoner contradicts that given by the Officers, and would lead to the suspicion that there had been a conspiracy on the part of the officers against him, but what their object could have been in so conspiring, does not well appear, unless it was, to get him turned out of the command. It is not probable, however, that so many would have joined together for a purpose so little proportioned in importance to the risk they ran by adopting the course they did. In that view we say it is improbable, apart from the forfeiture of principle, character, and even self-esteem which these officers would incur by lending themselves to so base a purpose.

The Court Martial seemed to take the same view, and after some deliberation, adjudged "that the name of Lieut. Stovin shall be "placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants "of the Royal Navy, and shall not be raised "therefrom; and that he, the said Lieut. Sto-"vin, shall not be again employed in active "service."

Mr. Cardew and Mr. Heath were also to be tried by Court Martial, and they were ordered in the meantime, to be kept on board the *Victory* as Prisoners at large.

THE presence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in this Island reminds us of a subject in which a very great portion of the European community here are interested, and with which his Lordship, the Bishop, is, we believe, pretty well acquainted. We allude to the exaction of fees by the clergy of the Episcopal Church here for performing the ceremony of Marriage, baptism, or other ceremony the performance of which the Christian religion imposes as a duty on those who profess it.

In now drawing attention to the matter it is not our wish to stir up strife, but the rather to see a common harmony and good will established between the pastors and their flocks,—between those who instruct, and those receiving instruction. It cannot be denied that exactions of any description for the performance of sacred offices are in principle objectionable. The reason is obvious. But they are objectionable in a much higher degree when made by those who are otherwise afforded ample means to satisfy or even gratify every desire a rational being could possess. Under such circumstances there is room left for supposing that the necessity for the performance of the ceremony arises from some other cause than the bringing a child within the christian pale, or keeping it there, or for any other purpose professed. We will be understood.

Some short time ago, from the repeated representations made on the subject, the Supreme Government, by the advice of Bishop Wilson, abolished those fees so far as the Army were concerned, but left them as a bone of contention between the more civil portion of the community, and the clergy. Why the distinction was drawn we were not informed, nor have we succeeded in discovering.

But it is of little use now to dwell on that point,—it is enough that those exactions are still authorised.

We think the clergy here owe it to themselves and the cause of which they are the advocates, to bring the subject to the notice of the Bishop, and to endeavour to obtain his sanction to a rule which will hence-forward place the services of the clergy, for the purposes of Marriage, Baptism, or other ceremonials, at the command of the community without fee or reward.

By giving such sanction my Lord Bishop may rely on it he will do more in gaining a respect for the Church of which he is the Head in India, and for its members and servants in this particular division of the country, than by any other act, which, on this his Visitation, he may, in the exercise of his office, deem it necessary to perform.

WE have received a letter from Cambay, signed "MILITAIRE," which has for its motto,—

"Magna est veritas, et prevalebit"

and this motto the writer translates into English, thus:

"Speak truth, and shame the devil."

This translation is a pretty correct one, with perhaps this small qualification, that His sable Majesty is not much spoken of for his modesty, and still less for his sense of shame, he being one of those incorrigible characters whose trade is mischief, and who glory in it. The "father of lies" is not likely to blush at the mention of truth, for with him the gift of lying forms a component portion of his composition,—of his materiality or immateriality it is the essence,—it is his nature to li.—constitutionally and by custom, thus embracing nature first and second. His estimate of "truth" must therefore be akin to ours of "lying," and that he should be put to shame by the mention of that which he considers a "lie" and a libel on his creed, is not to be assumed without due proof of his being accessible to conviction and conversion, and the progress he has made towards both.

But to the subject of our Correspondent's letter. He prefaces by remarking that his object is "the pure and laudable desire of effect-"ing a public good, by destroying a private "monopoly enjoyed by a certain individual in "office," and he then states that certain rooms in a public building in the city of Cambay,—those rooms being the best accommodations which the building affords—are exclusively occupied by a Collector (of what part of the country our correspondent does not state) to the great inconvenience of Travellers, for whose use the building is specially intended by Government.

In this Building, as in all the other Traveller's Bungalows, our Correspondent states that the usual Government regulations are kept, and presented to Travellers for their information and guidance. There is also the usual Book for the insertion of Traveller's names, &c.

One of the Government Regulations directs that the first comer shall have the first choice of two rooms;—another Regulation directs that a Bachelor pay one, and a married man two Rupees per diem, for the use of such room; whilst a third Regulation prohibits the occupation of the rooms for a longer period than 3 days.

It would appear our correspondent and some of his friends, having been travelling through that part of the country, proceeded to the public Building in Cambay of which we have spoken, when they found the doors of the best rooms fastened, and the Parsee in charge refused to give access, alleging that his master's Order was, to keep them shut, and not to open them for any person, without his express written permission to that effect! Our correspondent states that the Parsee, on this, *produced* and *read* the order, written in the Guzerattee language, and contained in a native letter, bearing date the 7th November last, sent to the Parsee's address, and signed by his master!

Our Correspondent further states that the Parsee informed him that a Captain Sahib had lately occupied the Bungalow, but claimed exemption from the usual tax, from his having so occupied the Bungalow by permission! and that that Gentleman did not, in consequence, insert his name in the Traveller's Book! such exemption, it is stated, is not authorised by the Government Regulations.

If the case is so aggravated as our Correspondent represents it, we must confess the "Master" to whom the Parsee alludes, (whoever he may be,) has over-stept his authority, if any such he has over the public building in question. Those buildings are for the express use of Travellers,—the Government Regulations define the rights of those travellers in the use of the Bungalows, but never intended that a local authority or authorities should exercise any other control than to see that the Bungalows within a particular range should be kept in proper repair; and it certainly was never intended that they should appropriate any particular portion to themselves or their friends, and thus defeat the generous intention of Government. Travellers in the provinces have enough of difficulties and hardships to encounter without the additional one of finding a locked door or a most wretched accommodation where there was a better at hand, and which they would have had the benefit of, but for the unwarranted and unwarrantable appropriation of it by a local authority to his own use or that of his friends.

Such, we are sure, is the way in which the matter will be viewed, and we hope that the "master" alluded to will at once see the propriety of withdrawing the order (if such were really given) to which our correspondent refers, and allow travellers the benefit of that which was exclusively intended for them.

Our correspondent also gives an account of the treatment received by two European officers who were detained during the rains, at the Village of Neriad in (if we rightly understand) the Cambay Collectorate, but, before remarking on that portion of his communication, we should like to be favored with such authority for the truth of the statement, as we could rely on.

THE *Colombo Observer* of the 27th ultimo notices the circumstance of Mr. Staple's being called to the Bar, as Advocate, by the Supreme Court of Ceylon, when Sir C. Marshall expressed himself in the following handsome terms:

MR STAPLES,—"The Judges have considered it fitting that you should be called to the Degree of Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; and in conferring upon you that rank in your profession, we

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have not been actuated by the desire of merely paying a Compliment to yourself. We consider it due to the zeal and talents which you have displayed in the performance of the important duties of your office, and we also desire it to be received as a mark of our consideration and esteem towards the body to which you belong; and which it is our anxious wish should stand high in public estimation.

It devolved upon me, upwards of seven years since, I believe, in conjunction with my respected predecessor, Sir Richard Ottley, to recommend you to His Excellency the Governor, for the situation which you have held ever since. It is highly satisfactory to see that your official conduct has so well justified those recommendations: and it is gratifying to me, individually, for several reasons, that this professional advancement should be conferred upon you, before I have ceased to preside in this Court."

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In the *Calcutta Courier* of the 5th instant there is a "Report of the Trade of Cabul" issued from the Political Department of the Supreme Government, but by whom it has been drawn up, or from whence the data on which it is founded, has been procured, is not mentioned.

After showing that a trade has "ever existed" between India and Afghanistan, it states that the latter is dependant on India for many articles which are indispensable for convenience, and the carrying on of her manufactures. The introduction of British Calicoes, Muslins, Chintzes, Shawls, &ca. which have superseded in a great measure the inferior importations as to quality from India, and the expensive fabrics of Cashmir has, it is stated, produced a new æra in that description of Trade.

The Report then proceeds to state that the opening of the navigation of the Indus, and the establishment of British Factories at Mithunkot must have a most salutary effect in encreasing the commercial transactions between India and Cabul, and of inducing a gradually increasing consumption of British manufactured goods both in Kabul and Turkistan.

The Report, after shewing the Russian exports to Bokhara, and such thereof as find their way to Kabul, closes with the following remarks:

"The Trade between Russia and Bokhara yields to the Government of the latter a yearly revenue of forty thousand tillahs, collected from the Kaffilas passing to and fro. At Khiraj a duty is levied at the rate of two and a half per cent ad valorem, the whole amount of the Trade will not be less than 1,600,000 tillahs, or about 12,500,000 rupees—a large excess to the amount of Trade between Kabul and Bokhara, which would seem to be about 2,500,000 rupees.

The merchants of Kabul have many of them commercial transactions with Russia itself, and their Agents or Gomashtahs are resident at Orenberg and Astrakan, while their intercourse with India seems to exist rather from necessity than choice. The reason for the traffic of Kabul inclining towards Russia for articles of European fabric, may perhaps be discovered in the remoteness from it of any great mart for British manufactures. Bombay, until lately the nearest, being to be reached by Sea, if via Karáchi Bunder, or through countries unknown even by name here, if by a land route from Hydarabad. Sea voyages are generally much dreaded, and a journey to Bombay is seldom performed by an inhabitant of Kabul, unless as a consequence of one of the last and most desperate acts of his life, the pilgrimage to Mecca. It may also in part be ascribed to the comparative facility and safety of the communications between Kabul and Bokhara, which, excepting one or two points, are tolerably secure, while the Rulers of the intermediate regions are content to levy moderate Badj or duty upon merchandize, the Governments of Bokhara being in this respect singularly lenient and liberal. The routes between Kabul and India are, with the exception of the dreary and desolate one of the Gomul, impracticable to any Kafla of whatever strength, and this can only be travelled by the Lohanis, who are Soldiers as well as merchants. But these being also a pastoral community, for the convenience of their flocks, make but one visit to India during the year, and the route is closed except at the periods of their passage and return. The Lohani, born and nurtured in the wilderness, and inured from infancy to hardship and danger, will encounter from custom the difficulties of the Gomul route, but the merchant of Kabul shrinks from them, and the route is likely ever to be monopolized by the Lohanis, and never to become a general one for the merchants of Kabul. The intercourse between Kabul and India would be exceedingly promoted by opening the anciently existing high road from Kabul to Multan, &c., via Bungush and Bannu. This route is very considerably shorter, leads chiefly through a level, fertile, and populous country, practicable at all seasons of the year, and no doubt could be rendered safe were the Governments on the Indus and of Kabul to co-operate.

The Traders of Russia appear very accurately to study the wants and convenience of the people with whom they traffic, and to adapt their Exports accordingly. The last year (1834) a species of Russian Chintz was brought as an experiment from Bokhara to Cabul. It was of an extraordinary breadth, and of a novel pattern, and was sold for three rupees the yard; in like manner was brought Nankah or Linen stamped with Chintz patterns, and the readiness with which these articles were disposed of will probably induce larger Exports. The last article is one calculated to supplant the present large importations of British Chintzes or Stamped calicos. The advantage of superior machinery enabled the skilful and enterprising artisans of Great Britain to effect a memorable revolution in the commerce of Asia, and their White Cottons and Printed Calicos have nearly driven from its Markets the humbler manufactures of India. Slight Cotton fabrics are, of course, eminently calculated for so sultry a climate as that of India, but less so perhaps for one so variable in temperature as that of Afghanistan. It's inhabitants, while from necessity they clothe themselves in Calicos, will naturally prefer the better fabrics of Britain, but if they were offered Linens of equally fine web and beauty of printed patterns, there can be no doubt which would be selected. It is not improbable, but that sooner or later manufactures of Flax and Hemp will in some measure supersede those of Cotton for general use in Afghanistan.

I shall close these remarks which principally turn on the Trade between Russia and Kabul via Bokhara, by observing that the Russian merchants so nicely study the wants and even disposition of the people with whom they traffic, that multitudes of the inhabitants of Kabul are to be seen with Chupans of Nankah on their backs, actually got up and sewn at Orenberg—while all the Shops in the City may be searched in vain for a single Button of British or indeed any other mannufacture, when one, two, three or more are required for the dress of every individual, as substitutes for which they are compelled to use Thread simply twisted into a spherical shape."

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We see the proceedings of a Court Martial held last month at *Agra*, reported in the *Agra Ukbar* of the 5th instant, and from the manner in which the Approving authority disposes of the sentence of the Court, we are induced to take a passing notice of the matter, that our readers may learn how apt the same object is to appear under different complexions to different individuals.

Capt. T. J. Nuthall preferred the following charges against a Camp follower, who was at the time of committing the alleged offence, in the service of Brigadier Cartwright, Commandant of Agra.

"1st—With having at or about the hour of two P. M. on Wednesday the 4th of November 1835. when sent with a note from his master, behaved towards me while in the execution of my Office in a most insolent manner, by interfering and giving his opinions in a case with which he had no concern, and falsely st·ing that the Brigadier commanding had sent him for that purpose.

2nd.—With having, on been told by me that if he persisted in his insolence and did not hold his tongue, I would bring him to a Court Martial, gone into my verandah, and there, in presence of several persons, applied grossly indecent and most insulting expressions to me."

And t e Court (it was a native Court Martial) "having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner urged in his defence" was of opinion that he was guilty of both charges, and they thereupon sentenced him to pay a fine to Government of sixteen sonat rupees.

This sentence Brigadier Cartwright, who was the approving authority, approved and confirmed, but, "in consideration of the prisoner's many testimonials of good character for a series of years," remitted the fine.

Now, with all due deference to Brigadier Cartwright's judgment, we think the offence of which the prisoner was found guilty was of that nature which did not entitle him to so much sympathy as his "testimonials of good character" secured for him;—that those testimonials might have gone to the *mitigation* of the punishment, in a case where provocation or other excusatory circumstances were offered in palliation of the offence, ought to have been the extent of their force, but that they should operate as a complete exculpation is somewhat more than in strict justice they were entitled to do. Of any petty offences which could have been committed by a camp follower, that of acting in an insolent manner towards a British officer while in the execution of his office, and "falsely stating" that the Brigadier himself had sent him there for that purpose, was perhaps one of the most culpable, and deserving of the severest chastisement. As it is, the Brigadier's decision has taught the lesson that such insolence can be shewn, and such falsehoods stated with perfect impunity, provided the offender can produce "many testimonials of good character for a series of years,"—a lesson or doctrine which we do not expect to hear any other approving authority in this or that country give his sanction to.

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## VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

### THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND RATE OF INTEREST.

In answering the absurd outcries which have been raised from time to time—though far less frequently of late than of yore——against our monied men, for the impious pertinacity with which they adhere to 15 and 20 per cent. or even more when they can get it,—there is one view of the case which we have never yet placed before our readers; but which we now purpose to submit to them.

We have hitherto gone upon the well ascertained principle, that the general rate of interest is indicative of the rate of profits in a country—that as the latter rise, so in consequence does the former. In what we are going to say at present the public will find one illustration of this principle;—and even those who have never been satisfied with the usual arguments in favour of Usury, as being of *too* universal an application—for strange to say this is an objection by no means uncommon with some minds; even these we suspect will be ready to admit after a perusal of the following, that there is nothing so necessarily startling in the sound of 20 per cent. any more than in the more orthodox per centage of 5.

The great bulk of those colonists who have become indebted to the money-lender, are landed-proprietors—men who have borrowed money either to supply a deficiency of original capital, or with which to purchase more land,

In either case, should the ruin of the borrower be the result, the mere act of borrowing—be it at what rate it may—can never be considered as the primary cause. The true cause would be, in the one case, the folly of settling with inadequate means; and in the other, the over-reaching of a greedy but improvident spirit of speculation.

But there can be no necessity for ruin being the consequence of every such act of borrowing. On the contrary, the notorious fact is, that in the majority of cases, the borrowing of money by the landholder, whether for the purpose of increasing his possessions, or improving his actual property, has been attended with the most profitable results.

The reason of this will be plain upon a little reflection; and here we arrive at the object of the present article. Mere land, without the application of capital in stocking or farming it, is dead stock—for any advantage that it is to the holder he might as well have the fee-simple of an equal quantity of land in the Moon. But once brought into cultivation, or devoted to grazing purposes, it becomes an active source of wealth—in fact absolute capital. And if a proprietor of land which in the market would fetch £2,000, were to borrow £1000 to stock and farm it with, at say 20 per cent,—*thus* bringing as good as £2000 more into a profit-making condition,—it will be manifest that *in effect* he gets £3,000 at *something less than seven per cent!* It is this circumstance—the productiveness of land *with* capital expended upon it, and its unproductiveness *without*—that has rendered it so well worth the while of the landholder to give a high per cent. for money; and there is no doubt that there are many who have thus begun a career of success by borrowing the means, who will ere long be themselves in the capacity of money lenders, if they are not so already.

Many considerations here suggest themselves to us, arising out of these circumstances; which on some future occasion it shall be our task to follow out, but our present purpose is served if we have succeeded above in demonstrating that in borrowing money at a high rate of interest, there is no grounds for presuming that the settler is not, in general, taking the surest and most economical means of realizing to himself the acquisition of very large profits.

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The return of Mr. Batman from his expedition to Port Phillip with the favourable result of his interview with the aborigines there, has, we learn, induced above a dozen of our most wealthy and influential capitalists both here and at Launceston to join him in the enterprise. As far as placing sheep on that fine pastoral country, and bringing it for the first time into a productive state, and of which this colony will mainly reap the benefit, we cannot but applaud the measure. The spirited individuals who embark in it will not only explore and bring into use the resources of a hitherto almost unknown country, but the compact which Mr. Batman has so wisely made with the original owners of the soil must to a great extent, if fairly observed by the whites, have the most happy effect in maintaining an amicable intercourse between the graziers and their black associates. Happy had it been for Van Diemen's Land if the same step had been taken with the aborigines of it on its first settlement by the English.—But how far this arrangement will guarantee the ultimate possession of the soil to Mr. Batman and his partners is a question on which, we do not wish for the present, at least, to offer an opinion. At all events, if the crown, upon forming any establishment there, should assert its right, and insist on a return for ensuring the quiet possession of the country under the enjoyment of British law, rights, and privileges, it will of necessity, at the same time, recognise its right and bounden duty to protect and preserve the aborigines of the same teritory, and will not fail to do what has never yet been done, open the coffers of the Home Treasury, in the blessed work of teaching, civilising, and supporting them. A nod, however, is as good as a wink to a blind horse, and we are happy to say, that we yesterday took advantage of the hint (seeing those large sums of money which our kind contemporaries are every week giving us, are never yet forthcoming), and did ourselves the pleasure to wait upon the aboriginal chief Woureddy (whose majectic bust, by Mr. Law, now ornaments our Reading-room), when the following conversation and arrangement took place between us;—

"Good morning, Mr. Woureddy, I hope I have the honor to see your Majesty in good health?"

The powerful chief gave hie reply with an assenting smile.

"You are King, I believe, of all the western part of this island and hold possession from your noble ancestors of those fertile tracts of 600,000 acres more or less, lately visited by Mr. G. A. Robinson and Mr. Surveyor Sharland?"

A significant nod.

"Now that you are going to Flinder's Island and Port Philip with Mr. Robinson and the rest of your friends and relations, you will have no objection to sell me your full right and title to that portion of your dominions?"

A significant nod.

"I do not expect you to name your price, as you are not yet quite perfect in the English language, but I will name it for you. Here is a basket of Brown's River potatoes, a roll of tobacco, 6 pipes, a blanket, a dozen loaves of bread, and a dead kangaroo—are you content!"

(I thought I could not lose much at this price, though the land I believe is not very rich, and rather out of the way—neither did I wish to impose upon the King—I mean King Woureddy by offering him anything less.)

His Majesty, like Jupiter or Olympus, again nodded, and the whole of the western country tiers, plains, rivers, gum trees and all, fell into my possession; and I hereby give Mr. Roadknight, Sir John Owen, Mr. Edward Lord, wild cattle and all, due notice to decamp, as all trespassers from this time forth will be proceeded against according to law.

I then produced the conveyance, duly drawn up in triplicate, on which Woureddy with proper regal pomp and dignity, shaking a portion of the grease and red ochre out of his pendant locks, impressed it first with the palm of his hand and afterwards with his foot. I then hastily gathered the parchment which I took thus ratified under his sable Majesty's naked hand and foot, to be registered in Mr. Beamont's office.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

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## MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

### TOTAL LOSS OF THE FEMALE-CONVICT SHIP NEVA, IN BASS'S STRAITS.—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

It falls to our lot this week to record the most distressing case of shipwreck, and attended with a greater sacrifice of human life than has been recorded, to our knowledge, for many years past, in any part of the world—the total loss of the barque *Neva*, bound to Sydney, with female convicts from Cork: the third convict ship bound to the Australian Colonies which has been lost within two years; and far exceeding both the first lamentable occurrences in loss of life and destruction of property. The first of these wrecks was the female convict ship *Amphitrite*, off Bologne, in 1833, when 170 lives fell a sacrifice; the second the unfortunate *George the Third*, lost at the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux channel on the 12th of April last, with a loss of 134 lives; whilst at the third, the present dreadful wreck, 224 lives have been lost.

We have used our best exertions to give a faithful account of every circumstance connected with this awful catastrophe; and our readers may place implicit reliance upon our record of the event.

The barque *Neva* was a vessel of 337 tons burthen, commanded by Capt. B. H. Peck, with a crew of 26 men. Surgeon-Superintendent of the convicts, Dr. Stephenson. She left Cork on the 8th of January last, having 241 souls on board,—150 female convicts, 9 free female emigrants, and 55 children, the Commander, Surgeon-Superintendent, and crew. Three persons died on the passage, and one child was born.

At noon on the 13th of May, according to the ship's reckoning, she was 90 miles from King's Island, at the entrance to Bass's Straits. A good look-out was kept for land after sunset; and about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 14th of May, the land was made. Two hours after, breakers were suddenly discovered right ahead. The Captain, who was on deck, gave immediate orders to tack, which were as promptly attended to; but, whilst in stays, the vessel struck violently on a rock and unshipped her rudder. Thus, being unmanageable, she paid off before the wind,--which was blowing strong,--being under double-reefed topsails, and immediately struck again in the most violent manner on the larboard bow, swung broadside on the reef, and bilged. The pinnace was immediately lowered, and the Captain, Surgeon-Superintendent, and two of the crew, got into her. The prison having been thrown down by the force of the striking of the vessel against the rocks, a rush of the women thus liberated immediately took place to the boat, which swamped her, and, with the exception of the master and two seamen, every soul in her perished. On the master regaining the vessel, the crew launched the long boat, with several individuals on board; care having been taken that too many should not be in her, as was the case with the pinnace; shortly after, however, she was upset by the force of the surf, and the whole were precipitated into the sea. The master was again saved, with the chief mate, but very other individual in the boat met a watery grave. These two succeeded in regaining the ship, which shortly afterwards went to pieces. The scene at this awful moment is indescribable. The vessel, completely divided into four parts, was covered with the unfortunate females,—in the state in which they were aroused from their beds,—with the surviving crew of the vessel, clinging to various portions of the wreck, and screaming in the most piteous manner. The detached portions of the vessel soon broke up entirely, and the final work of destruction was effected.

Twenty-two persons, consisting of some of the crew and convicts, by clinging to various pieces of the ship, were carried on shore at King's Island, a distance of about 9 miles from where the vessel struck, after being 8 hours in the water. Seven of these died soon after from exhaustion. The remaining 15, on recovering from their dreadful state of cold and fatigue, succeeded in erecting a tent of the things washed on shore from the wreck; and soon discovered some provisions, upon which they subsisted for about 15 days. At this time, most singularly, and, as it now appears, fortunately for the survivors of the *Neva*, a small vessel, the *Tartar*, of this port, the property of Mr. C. FRIEND, was wrecked on another part of the Island, the crew being saved; and attracted by the numerous portions of the vessel found on the coast, they commenced a journey round the island in search of some further vestige of the wreck, and after a most fatiguing march came to the tent erected by the survivors of the unfortunate *Neva*. The crew of the *Tartar* were accompanied by a sealer, a passenger in that vessel, who had several dogs. With these they succeeded in taking wallaby, upon which the persons upon the island lived, until the arrival of Mr. FRIEND, in the *Sarah Ann*, on the 15th

instant—a month from the time of the wreck taking place. Mr. FRIEND was passing the island for the whaling station at Portland Bay, and went ashore with part of his crew at the imminent risk of life, for the purpose of assisting the individuals on shore, the signals made giving him reason to suppose they were persons in some distress. With the exception of two seamen and one female convict, who were at the other side of the island, the survivors of this awful calamity were got on board the *Sarah Ann*, and arrived at Launceston on the 27th instant. Upwards of 100 bodies were interred upon the island, by the men, under the direction of Mr. FRIEND, before they left.

The names of the saved out of the 239 individuals on board when the vessel struck, are as follows :—

B. H. PECK, *Commander*,
JOSEPH BENNETT, *Chief Mate*.

*Seamen*.

THOMAS SHARPE
JOHN WILSON
EDWARD CALTHORPE
THOMAS HINES
ROBERT BULLARD
JOHN ROBINSON
WILLIAM KIDNEY

*Female Convicts*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellen Galvin | Rose Ann Heland |
| Mary Slattery | Rose Dunn |
| Ann Cullen | Margaret Drury |

Of these Robinson, Kidney, and Margaret Drury were left at King's Island.

The cutter *Shamrock* has been despatched for the purpose of taking off the persons left there, and to pick up any portions of the wreck or government stores, which may have floated on shore. It appears the *Neva* had on board several bales of clothing and 30 puncheons of rum for the Sydney government.

The reef on which the vessel struck is off the south end of King's Island—running out 12 miles towards the main land of New Holland. There does not appear to have been the least blame attributable to the officers of the *Neva*—but on this it is not our province to dwell, as we have no doubt the local government will appoint a board of enquiry into all the circumstances of the dreadful occurrence.

We think it just to state that considerable assistance was rendered by the sealer, SCOTT, who resides on King' Island, where he now remains ; with him the woman and the two seamen left from the wreck will no doubt remain until the *Shamrock* reaches the Island.—*Launceston Adv., July* 2.

## ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND TO THE COUNCIL OF THAT COLONY, ON THEIR MEETING FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE LAST.

GENTLEMEN,—

In addressing you, at the commencement of the session for 1833, I adverted to the encouraging prospects which had opened upon the farmers and merchants—to the estimation which the wools of Van Diemen's Land had acquired in the English market,—and to the advantages likely to result from the whale fisheries.

The experience of the intervening period has more than justified the anticipations I then formed—for the rapid developement of the resources of this Colony,—the augmentation of the revenue,—and, above all, the extraordinary value even of inferior lands, afford the best evidence of the productiveness of the labour and capital, which are now employed in the cultivation, or depasturage of the formerly waste lands of the Brown—I am aware that the Colony imported wheat in consequence of the undeducting the quantity re-exported, of £7,097—this, however, was only a temporary, and indeed, very partial reverse ; the comparative scarcity of 1834 has been succeeded by abundance, while the low price. at which the graziers of New South Wales are enabled to supply the Colony with their produce has tended indirectly, together with some other causes, which I need not now enumerate, to increase in an extraordinary degree, the export of wool.

The quantity of beef and pork imported in 1834, amounted in value to £29,000, whilst the export of wool and oil was augmented in value by £62,684.—But the progressive increase of the resources of the Colony, even in the unfavourable season of 1834, may be further illustrated by a reference to its commercial relations ; the exports of last year amounted in value to £203,52 ',—and exceeded those of the preceding year by £50.555 :—ten years ago they were equal to one-fifth only of the imports :—now they amount to nearly a half of the whole consumption of British and Foreign goods ;—during the period in which the latter has increased from £62,000 to upwards of £470.000, or seven fold.—the former have been augmented in double that proportion.

The Colony is, therefore, you will perceive, gradually becoming less dependent for its foreign payments, upon the capital imported by Emigrants, and upon the British expenditure towards the support of the military and convict establishments.

The population, including 16,000 covicts, is now stated to exceed 37,000 souls—it has trebled in ten years,—but, great as this augmentation is, the resources of the Colony appear, from the circumstances I have just stated, to have increased even more rapidly.

I am aware that some individuals, whose opinions I very highly respect, have entertained the idea, that the great increase of the imports of last year excee ing as they did those of 1833 by upwards of £100,000 must, even though the exports have been for so many years gradually improving in a greater proportion than the imports, have involved the country in pecuniary embarrassment. Such a conclusion I am far from being disposed to acquiesce in ; and I feel satisfied that you will concur with me in the opinion the circumstances of the Colony being in such high credit in other countries as to induce speculators to press upon her acceptance more goods than she can properly receive, is rather a matter of congratulation than of regret. The Colonists are, I am satisfied, in a situation to pay for all they really consume—the surplus must lie on hand at the risk of the importer, and we may be assured that the commercial relations of the territory will adjust themselves—they have done so hitherto in the most satisfactory manner ; and the experience of the past is the best ground of confidence for the future.

I am, therefore, by no means disposed with those who have suggested that our exports should be forced by the granting of bounties upon the exportation of wheat an l oil ; for, in this way, a portion of the revenue would be devoted from those general objects, in the advantages of which the whole community participate, to be divided chiefly between the exporter and the foreign consumer ;—such a course would be opposed to those principles which, in reference to commercial questions, have for a long period governed the decisions of the Legislature of England ; and it is undeniable that the same end may be better attained, by applying the surplus revenue of the territory to Colonial works, improvements of permanent utility, and by carrying into effect all the measures best adapted for ensuring to the country a moral and religious peasantry. It is upon the habits of population, even more than upon its natural advantage, that the future prosperity of Van Diemen's Land must depend ; and therefore, it is that the Government has directed for so long a period its unceasing efforts to extend into every district, so far as the means at its disposal (which it is hoped will soon be enlarged) would admit of it, the blessings of religious instruction.

In the meantime, by supporting an effective police to ensure the security of property, and the undisturbed application of labour (objects which none can appreciate so sensibly as those who witnessed the atrocities of, and depredations to which the settlers in former years were so distressingly exposed) and by continuing to apply the strength of the various gangs of double transports upon roads and bridges, the farmer will be able to export his wool and wheat at a cheaper rate, and thereby to command a more extensive market; whilst the diminution of the cost of production, occasioned by these permanent facilities, will be shared with the foreign consumer, not only by the exporters themselves, but by every other class of our own community.

It has been urged also that the large payments which must annually be made to England and other Countries for imported goods, indicates the necessity for encouraging the importation of foreign coins, by legalizing them, at a rate above their intrinsic value, under the erroneous impression, that the effect of such a measure would be beneficial, in ensuring to the colony, even under adverse circumstances, a metallic circulation. But it is evident, should the energies of Van Diemen's Land ever be so suddenly paralysed, as to prevent a previous adjustment of supply and demand, that such a precaution would merely determine the succession in which the different kinds of coin would be remitted.

It will therefore be clearly understood, that in again bringing under your consideration in a somewhat modified form, the bill for legalizing the sicca rupee, I am far from contemplating any such result. The object intended to be effected by it, is the encouragement of that trade with India, which is suggested by our geographical position.

It is proposed to fix the value of the silver contained in the rupee at a lower rate than that of the dollar. Assuming the latter to be worth 4s. 4d., the rupee, were the quantity of pure metal only to be considered, should be current at about 2s. 1d., but as its limited circulation must detract from its value, it may perhaps be more expedient to introduce it at the reduced rate of 2s.

The very able report of the committee who were appointed to consider this question, together with the evidence upon which they have formed their opinions, will be laid upon the table. These documents are deserving of your utmost attention.

The repaid increase in the importance of our commercial transactions, suggest more than ever, the necessity for devoting the most deliberate attention to the bill for regulating the relative rights of debtors and creditors.

The profits derived from mercantile pursuits occasionally stimulate speculation to a degree which cannot be justified by a sound discretion ; the operation of the proposed act will be to discourage so great an evil, and to confirm credit, by limiting it within more safe and appropriate boundaries.

You are aware that the penal laws of the colony were necessarily, under the circumstance in which they were enacted, experimental.

They were passed with reference to those difficulties which successively presented themselves in the maintenance of convict discipline ; they are, therefore, in some degree irrespective of each other ; they do not form parts of any preconcerted scheme, and the result has been, an absence of some of those links which were necessary to connect the different parts, and to impress upon the whole a character of perfect uniformity.

It is, therefore, with no small satisfaction that I now lay upon the table a bill for the extension and consolidation of our criminal law.

The new enactments contained in this bill, you will find to be of a nature highly practical, and the old provisions have been brought forward in the more clear and simple form which has been suggested by a close observation of the working of each in the criminal courts.

You will perceive also, that whilst the chief intention has been to render more easy and certain the punishment of crime ; some of the penalties formerly attached to its commission have been mitigated. Thus the punishment of death will no longer be the legal consequence of escape from a chain gang or penal settlement.

Prepared as this every comprehensive bill has been, with extreme labour, and the greatest attention to every even the most minute detail, it is my anxious desire, as it will form a manual for the guidance of the magistrates, and so determine in a great degree the character of the convict discipline of the colony, that you should consider the various sections composing it, in the the most careful manner, with a view to the introducing of those improvements which your local experience may suggest to you as desirable.

The fencing bill, the commissioners' bill, and some others of minor importance, will also be laid before you.

Statements of the revenue and expenditure for 1835, together with the estimates for 1836, will likewise be brought forward ; but as it is my design to offer some observations upon them in a separate minute. I shall merely observe at present that they have been prepared with the most scrupulous regard to economy ; and that there is every reason to anticipate a considerable increase in the revenue unattended by any commensurate augmentation of expenditure.

Allow me in conclusion to express the gratification which I feel in having it in my power, notwithstanding the existence of individual instances of, I trust only temporary embarrassment to congratulate you upon the general advancement of the colony, and upon that security, both as respects person and property, which under the peculiar circumstances of the territory cannot fail to call forth our especial gratitude to Divine Providence,—*Launceston Adv., June* 25.

# EUROPE.

## DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

### ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. HUME called the attention of the House, on Tuesday, to the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Army. He said that he had been wholly ignorant of their existence in the Army until he had read portions of the evidence given before the Orange Committee, in the Dublin Orange newspapers. Upon inquiry from Members of the Committee, he found it was the fact that a number of Orange Lodges had been formed in the Army. He found that all such associations were illegal, both by military and civil law. In 1822, the Duke of York had issued an order against the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Army ; yet, subsequently to this, they had been formed. By the 39th of George III., every society having branches or corresponding societies, or having branch committees, was illegal, and every member of such societies was liable to certain penalties. He had delayed bringing forward this subject until the evidence had been printed and placed in the hands of Members. Upon that evidence he relied for proof of the facts stated in the resolutions he intended to propose to the House. Mr. Hume then moved the following series of resolutions ; with extracts from the evidence appended to each resolution, in proof of the correctness of what was stated therein. (Most of this evidence appeared in the two last numbers of the *Spectator* : it is therefore unnecessary to repeat it.)

" Resolution 1. That it appears, from the evidence laid before this House, that there exist at present in Ireland more than fifteen hundred Orange Lodges ; some parishes containing as many as three or four private lodges, consisting of members varying in number from 16 to 260, acting in communication and correspondence with each other, and having secret signs and pass-words as bonds of union, and all depending on the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

" Resolution 2. That the Orange Institution of Ireland is unlimited in numbers, and exclusively a Protestant Association. That every member must belong to a private lodge ; to which he is admitted under a religious sanction, and with a religious ceremony, carrying a Bible in his hands, submitting to certain forms and declarations, and taught secret signs and pass-words.

" Resolution 3. That no lodge can be constituted without a warrant of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, signed by the Grand Marter and Office-bearers for the time being, and having the seal of the Grand Lodge thereto affixed.

" Resolution 4. That it appears by the laws and ordinances of the Orange Institution in Ireland, dated 1835, that the Secretary of each Private Lodge is directed to report to the Secretary of the District Lodge ; the Secretary of each District Lodge to report to the Grand Secretary of the County Lodge ; tthe Grand Secretary of the County Lodge to report to the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in Dublin ; and the Grand Lodge to hold meetings at stated periods, to transact the ordinary business of the Society ; and the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge to communicate half-yearly to each lodge in Ireland, and also to the Grand Lodge of Great Britain.

" Resolution 5. That Orange Lodges have individually and collectively addressed his Majesty, both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant, and others, on special occasions of a political nature,—such as on the subject of the Colonies, the Change of Ministry, the Education of the People, the Repeal of the Union, Catholic Emancipation, and Reform of Parliament.

" Resolution 6. That the Grand Lodge of Ireland has interfered in political questions, and expelled members for the exercise of their constitutional and social rights ; has interfered at elections, and defended criminal prosecutions, as appears from the evidence and from the minutes of proceedings in the book of the Grand Lodge, produced before the Select Committee.

" Resolution 7. That it appears by the books of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, produced by its Deputy Grand Secretary, before the Select Committee of this House, that the undermentioned warrants for constituting and holding Orange Lodges have been issued, to non commissioned officers and privates of the following Regiments of Cavalry and of Infantry of the Line, at home and abroad ; to non commissioned officers of the Staff of several Militia Regiments ; to members of other corps ; and to the Police. [ Then follows a list of the regiments ; which has already appeared in the *Spectator's* " Gleanings from the Evidence" given before the Committee. ]

" Resolution 8. That such warrants are sent privately and indirectly to such non-commissioned officers and privates, without the knowledge or sanction of the commanding officers of such regiments or corps; and every lodge held in the Army is considered as a *District Lodge.*

" Resolution 9. That the General Orders of the Commander in chief of the Forces (Parliamentary Paper, No. 395 of 1835) addressed in the years 1822 and 1829 to commanding Officers of Regiments and of Depots, and to General Officers and others Officers on the Staff, at home and abroad, stronly reprobate the holdig of Orange Lodges in any regiment, as " *fraught with injury to the discipline of the Army ;*" and " *that, on military grounds, the holding of Orange Lodges in any regiment or corps, is contrary to order and to the rules of the service* ;" and " that a disregard of this caution will subject offending parties to trial and punishment for disobedience of Orders."

" Resolution 10. That these resolutions, and the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Orange Lodges, be laid before his Majesty.

" Resolution 11. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct his Royal attention to the nature and extent of Orange Lodges in his Majesty's Army, in contravention of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces issued in the years 1822 and 1829, which strongly reprobate and forbid the holding of Orange Lodges in any of his Majesty's Regiments ; and also, to call his attention to the circumstance of his Royal Highness Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, a Field Marshal in his Majesty's Army, having signed warrants, in his capacity of Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland (some of them dated so recently as April in the present year), which warrants have been issued for constituting Orange Lodges in the Army."

The first resolution was then put from the chair.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN said, he intended to move an amendment to Mr. Hume's resolution. The present proceeding was a mere farce, considering that the subject was already under examination by a Committee of the House. It was not fair to found attacks on the characters of individuals upon the partial evidence in the possession of Members. It was a fact, that Riband Societies were prevalent in the Army. He had disbelieved this, until it was clearly proved. He was for the suppression of all such societies, and would move as an amendment,

" That an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct his Royal attention to the nature and extent of Orange Lodges existing in his Majesty's Army, in contravention of the General Orders issued in 1822 and in 1829 ; and also to cause investigation to be made into the existence of other secret societies."

Mr. FINN supported Mr. Hume's resolution. He was opposed to Orange, Riband, and all secret societies.

Colonel WOOD had been assured by the Duke of Cumberland, and was quite convinced, that his Royal Highness knew nothing and utterly disproved of Orange Lodges " *in Regiments of the Line.*"

Mr. H. MAXWELL could not defend the practice of forming Orange Lodges in the Army : he considered it highly improper ; but he could most sincerely declare, that, until it was stated before the Committee, he was utterly ignorant of their existence.

Mr. WARD said, the facts stated in Mr. Hume's resolutions were substantiated by the evidence given before the Orange Committee. The resolutions stated facts, not opinions. Orange Societies had been formed in regiments stationed at Malta and in Canada ; and the resolutions conveyed these facts to the Crown, not presuming to hint what course should consequently be pursued.

It had been said that the illustrious Personage, to whom allusion had been so frequently made in the course of the present debate, was ignorant of the purposes to which the warrants signed by him were to be applied. In answer to that proposition, he begged to remind the House of a *series of resolutions* adopted at a *meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, held last year at the house of Lord Kenyon, a meeting at which his Royal Highness was in the chair.* These resolutions provided for the very case complained of in the motion now under consideration ; for they went to *exempt non-commissioned officers and privates from the fees of 15s. on admission into the lodge, and from a further fee of 5s. for any advanced step which they might attain in the society, and the fee for signature as a magistrate.* He reminded the House, that the resolutions to which he had already referred had been passed at a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge in London *at which the Illustrious Duke had opresided. Those resolutions provided for the issue of warrants for the admission of soldiers and sailors into lodges at lower rates than other classes, and who could tell that there might not at this moment be a dozen lodges in the regiment of the Guards, and a similar number in the ships of war lying at Ports, mouth and Plymouth?* He had no wish to prejudge the decision of the Committee, but they had already sufficiently furnished data to justify the House in denouncing the system.

He was strongly opposed to those secret societies to that spirit of Orangism which pervaded the bench and the bar—

He could not but remind the House of the feeling manifested by the Chaplain to the Order (the Bishop of Salisbury), in his recent charge to the Clergy of his diocese. The right reverend prelate called on the Protestants to commemorate the 5th of November as " an indelible evidence of the hostility of Popery to our Protestant religion and establishment which the three powers of the realm are bound by the most solemn oaths and engagements to protect and maintain!" He went on further, and called upon his Clergy " to celebrate that day as Protestants, as ministers of the Church of England, and as loyal subjects, by inculcating to there congregations the truth of Scripture, the deliverance of their country from a Popish dynasty, and the inextinguishable hostility of Popery to the national institutions of the country." Were these the feelings which ought to be nourished towards a large portion, and a valuable portion, of there fellow, countrymen? Did they deserve this manifestation of distrust and animosity? " Be active, " continued this man of peace, " and Popery would never again gain the ascendancy." Mr. Ward was prepared to say, that he never hoped to see Popery ascendant in Ireland—he stood only for equal right to all classes of his Majesty's subjects. Believing, as he did, that the introduction of Orange Lodges into the Army was a system increasing in this country as well as in Ireland,—and conceiving that Mr. Hume had only discharged his duty in submitting these resolutons to the House, which only went to expose the evils of which proof was afforded, by the evidence now on the table of the House,—he should give his cordial support to the motion, which it would only be false delicacy in the House to reject. (*Much cheering.*)

Colonel PERCEVAL maintained that Orange Lodges were societies of a purely defensive character. He wished there was no necessity for them, and advocated the suppression of all such associations. With regard to the warrants, they were uniformly signed in blank, by Mr. Maxwell, himself, and then by the Duke of Cumberland,—who signed them on the faith of his and Mr. Maxwell's signature. He protested to God, that he had no idea that the warrants would have been used for the establishment of societies in " *Regiments of the Line.*" But really, he conceived that the principles of Orange Lodges were not more objectionable

than those of Freemasons, of whom he was also one.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted that Mr. Hume had brought forward the subject at this time; though he admitted that it must next session occupy much of the attention of Parliament. He certainly could not be charged with peculiar hostility to Orange Societies—

While a member of this House and of the Government, he had ever been an enemy to all associations of this kind. He had not hesitated in being a party to laws framed in the spirit of the Constitution to put down associations which he thought dangerous to that Constitution, and injurious to the authority of the Crown. In this feeling, he had been a party to the proclamation to which Mr. Hume had alluded, which had put down the proceedings—the dangerous proceedings, as he believed—of the Birmingham Political Union, in 1831; and when persons in humble situations of life had involved themselves in the guilt of illegal transactions, he had thought it his duty to consent to that degree of punishment which might deter others from following so mischievous an example. Therefore, having always entertained those opinions—entertained them in opposition to large and popular bodies,—and when he had expressed those opinions of them in humble situations of life,—he now felt it his duty to express the same opinions of censure and condemnation when some of the highest and most illustrious persons in this country, aided by strong party connexion—aided by persons of the highest rank military and civil—had involved themselves deeply in the mischiefs and injuries which these societies were calculated to create. If those societies served to preserve the peace and harmony of the state, the case might be different; but when it was seen, that by degree they rose until they broke that peace of which they professed to be the conservators—when they poisoned and corrupted the sources of justice they so much lauded—when they perverted and seduced that soldiery whom the King alone had the lawful prerogative to command—when all these evils were visible, he thought the House could not but be sensible that it was its duty by every means in his power to discountenance, and, if possible to put a termination to societies of this kind.

He was alarmed by the declaration of Colonel Perceval and Mr. Maxwell, of their *ignorance* of the existence of Orange Lodges in the Army—

To add to the alarm consequent on this statement, there was also the fact, stated not on vague evidence, but by their own Secretary,—who, he must say, with the utmost fairness and frankness had produced all the information in his power,—that these warrants for lodges had been sent, he believed to no less than forty regiments. Thus it appeared, by the confession, by the testimony of their own Secretary, that the warrants were sent amongst non-commissioned officers—amongst soldiers, anxious to do their duty to their King, to the Protestant religion, and to the Protestant Church; and who received warrants signed by the honourable Member who had last spoken, signed by the Duke of Cumberland, a Prince of the blood, neither of those individuals knowing one word about the matter, or supposing they did know, were prepared to condemn the proceeding as subversive of all discipline. He owned this confession was one of a practice which could not be too loudly condemned; and when the practice had been condemned by the late Duke of York as fraught with danger to the discipline of the Army, he felt some surprise that a declaration had not been added by the members of the body, from the highest to the lowest, deeply lamenting that they belonged to a society in which such a use was made of their names.

He was surprised that the distinguished individuals alluded to had not at once abandoned the Society; and he considered that the Duke of Cumberland must be aware that it was not constistent with his duty to retain the situation which he now filled. He had endeavoured to ascertain who were the parties who had used the Duke of Cumberland's authority for the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Army; and he would read the answer to two questions which threw some light on the subject—

The first question was. "Are you aware whether the members of the Grand Lodge approve of Regimental Lodges?" The answer was. "Of my own knowledge there is a vast difference of opinion on this subject; many intelligent and influential men seem to think that it was not right or conducive to the good of the Army, but that they were overborne in that opinion by a certain majority." With respect to that majority, he could suppose not less than three hundred persons of rank. property, and influence, to have been assembled in the Grand Lodge during the deliberation on that question. However that might be, it was surprising that the minority should not have taken pains to make the discussion of that question known to Colonel Perceval, and to all those high personages, who, it would seem, were in the minority, and whose names appeared signed at the top of the warrants,—documents which doubtless had produced the greatest effect, when distributed amongst the poor and ignorant members of the Army, and amongst other parties. The answer to the next question showed that the feeling of the body was, that because institutions dangerous to the Protestant Church existed throughout the British Army, it was right to counteract their operations by the formation of Orange Lodges. Now, if he wanted any proof of the danger of such association, it was this.

There was a difficulty in the way of agreeing to Mr. Hume's resolution; which was, the reference to the Duke of Cumberland—

The House must consider that it was hardly possible for it to agree to that resolution, naming that illustrious individual, though in the mildest terms, without its being considered as a heavy censure on the part of this House. Now he had collected from Mr. Patten, that there were persons disposed to come forward and to give evidence to show that the opinions of the Duke of Cumberland were repugnant to the formation of Lodges in the Army He was not disposed to come to a resolution touching at all the conduct of any individual, if it could be said that that individual had not been fairly heard, or if that individual wished to make any defence or explanation. He thought that, with regard to his Royal Highness, that opportunity of explanation had not been fully afforded; and therefore he thought the House ought not to come to any thing more than a general resolution on the subject. He objected to the resolution being adopted without giving further notice to his Royal Highness of the debates which had taken place on his conduct as Grand Master. With this opinion, therefore,—and at once admitting that he was ready to agree to those resolutions which concerned the constitution and the introduction of Orange Lodges into the Army;—he was disposed to propose that the remainder of this debate should be postponed for some days, in order that, if any evidence should be tendered before the Committee with reference to this subject, the Committee should have an opportunity of receiving and furnishing it to this House. With respect generally to the evidence which related to the Army, he understood it was fully closed: and therefore there could be no objection to agree to an address to the Crown on that head.

Mr. SHEIL moved that the debate be adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. HUME was quite willing to agree to the adjournment of the debate, in order to give the Duke of Cumberland an opportunity for explanation.

The SPEAKER put the question of adjournment; and

Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose to address the House, as perhaps he would not have the opportunity of doing so on Tuesday next. He thought the discussion premature; and that the Crown would be awkwardly placed if the resolutions were agreed to. He condemned the formation of military Orange Lodges as much as any man; but he objected to affirm all the facts stated in Mr. Hume's resolutions. The Seventh resolution affirmed the existence of Orange Lodges amnog the Police; of which there was no proof—

Mr. HUME —"I stated facts, which it is impossible to contradict, respecting the formation of Orange Lodges among the Limerick Police." (*Tumultuous cheering from the Ministerial benches.*)

Sir R. PEEL—"The honourable Member has also made the same charges against 'other corps;' as. for instance. the Sappers and Miners,"

Mr. HUME (starting up)—"Yes I did; and I proved it by reference to the evidence." Here Mr. Hume, says the *Times*. "quoted chapter and verse but we did not hear the figures pointing out the pages and the question." (*Great cheering.*)

Sir R. PEEL—"The officer in command at Malta denies it *in toto*." (*Cheers from the Opposition.*)

Mr. HUME—"Let him deny it again, if he pleases, I produced the certificate and number of the lodge held at Malta; and the right honourable baronet, had he been in the House, might have seen it." (*Immense Cheering.*)

Sir R. PEEL—"If you can establish that fact, I say at once that I have no objection to agree to this resolution." (*Great cheering.*) Sir Robert then went on to state, that he would agree to a resolution descriptive of Orange Lodges, and to an address praying the King to direct his attention to the formation of Lodges in the Army.

Mr. HUME—', That would clearly be *dictating* to his Majesty." (*Great laighter and cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)

Sir ROBERT PEEL was satisfied of the impossibility of satisfying loyalty so sensitive as Mr. Hume's. He then observed that he could not vote for the resolution in which the Duke of Cumberland's name was mentioned: he could not imply censure upon him. in the present state of the question.

Lord HOWICK said, that the facts relative to the existence of Orange Lodges must undergo immediate inquiry. By agreeing to the adjournment of the debate, he did not imply any censure on the Duke of Cumberland; who ought to have that opportunity of explanation which the facts required. The question of adjourning the debate to Tuesday next was then put, and carried.

On Thursday. Mr. WILSON PATTEN presented the third and last Report from the Committee. He also stated, that the Committee, had received a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, which had been added to the Report, In reply to a question from Mr. HUME and Mr. WALLACE, he stated that the inquiries of the Committee did not extend to English and Scotch, but were limited to the Irish Orange Lodges,—*Spectator, Aug.* 8.

## NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

### TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT STOVIN OF H. M. BRIG ALGERINE.

A Court Martial was held on Tuesday se'nnight, which continued to sit, adjourning from day to day, until this day (Friday), on board His Majesty's ship *Victory*, in this Harbour, on Lieutenant George Charles Stovin, late in command of the *Algerine*, on charges of repeated acts of drunkenness and unofficer-like conduct, committed by him between the 6th Sept. and the 4th Nov. last. The following Officers composed the Court:—Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B. (President), Captains Hart, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Williams, Mildmay, and Hastings—James Hoskins, Esq. (Judge Advocate).—The usual preliminaries having been gone through, and the first witness, Mr. Cardew, having been called—

The Prisoner (through his legal adviser, John Howard, Esq.) objected to the competency of Mr. Cardew, the Mate's evidence, witness being implicated in having committed an act of mutiny, and having on that ground an obvious interest in the issue of the present Court Martial. The President at once over-ruled the objection made by Lieut. Stovin, as it would apply to the whole of the witnesses, if it were tenable in Mr. Cardew's case. The objection would operate with the Court in considering the credibility of each witness, but it could not prevent his evidence being heard. The examination of witnesses was then entered upon,—when the testimony given by the Mate (Mr. Cardew), Mr. Heath (Master), Dr. Mc.Diarmid (Surgeon), Mr. Roberts (Clerk in charge), and Alexander Robertson Lieut. (Stovin's Steward) was to the following effect:—That Lieut. Stovin had been repeatedly in a state of inebriety from the 6th September to the 4th November; [Mr. Cardew said he had not been two days together sober since he had been in the brig]; that on the 22nd Sept. he was so drunk in his cabin that, although on that day the *Algerine* made the land of the Salvages, he was incapable of coming upon deck; that on their arrival at Teneriffe on the following day, Lieut. Stovin came on deck not sober, and on the *Algerine* anchoring he was quite drunk; that on going on shore to wait upon the Governor and to dine with the Consul, he was unable, from intoxication, to do either; that next morning Lieut. S. came on board to receive the Governor, Consul, and other Authorities, whom he invited to lunch with him, and that after shewing them round the ship, and before the cloth was removed Lieut. Stovin laid his head on the table quite drunk; and remained in that state when the Governor and Consul left the vessel. That he afterwards went on shore, where he remained at the hoted, in a state of inebriety and in his bed until the morning of the 27th, when he came on board incapable of doing his duty from the effects of drink. That on the 16th Oct., on the brig crossing the line, and Neptune as usual making his appearance, Lieut. Stovin gave Sandy, the seaman who represented Neptune, the speaking trumpet, and told him that he would give the ship up to him for twenty-four hours, to do what he pleased;" upon which Mr. Heath said, "hold, Sir, consider what you are doing"; he did not then give up the ship, but told the men to enjoy themselves for twenty-four hours. —on the following day, the 17th, on crossing the line, after Lieut. Stovin had given the men double allowance of grog, he sent for Neptune and his myrmidons, and told Mr. Roberts, the Clerk in charge, to give them a gallon of rum, as he thought he defrauded Neptune of his dues; and that on Mr. Roberts refusing to do so, having crossed the line before, Lieut. Stovin said "D—e, if you don't give them a forfeit of a gallon of rum, I'll give the ship up to the men for an hour to do what they like."

On the following day he invited himself to dine in the gunroom; he came there in a complete state of inebriety and got so drunk afterwards that he was led out by one of the members of the mess. —On the 12th October. in middle watch, Lieut. Stovin sent for Mr. Cardew in his cabin, where he saw Lieut. S. in his shirt sitting in a chair quite drunk, and from every appearance in a state of delirium; asking him if the candles were proper for his use, and sending for the Purser's Steward, telling him if he did not give better candles he would run them down his throat, as well as his master's too. The latter part of the same watch, he sent for Mr. Heath, the Master, desiring him to put James Griffin, a marine, in irons, charging him with having robbed him, which was done. In the afternoon of the next day, when Mr. Cardew had the watch, Lt. Stovin came on deck quite drunk, and asked him who reported James Griffin, the marine, to him; Mr. C. told Lieut. Stovin, that he had himself ordered him to be put in irons, for what reason, he (Lieut. Stovin) must know from what passed the preceding night; he then sent for Mr. Heath, to ask him what he should do with the man, and Mr Heath told him that he had better put him out of irons, which was done.—On the 12th October, at the recommendation of Dr. Mc. Diarmid, the cutlery was removed from Lieut. S.'s cabin to prevent his doing injury to himself and others, he being considered by Dr. Mc. Diarmid to be labouring under *delirium tremens*—arising from excess of drink. On the 23rd October Mr. Cardew received a written invitation to dine with Lieut. Stovin on the following day, when he was so drunk in his hammock all day that the dinner was put off by the Steward till the following day, when Mr. Cardew dined with him, and when he (the prisoner) got into the same state at dinner.—Mr. Heath stated a similar occurrence on his dining with Lieut. Stovin.—About eleven o'clock on the following day (being Sunday Lieutenant Stovin came on deck, and in a state of inebriety read the articles of war; he was partly drunk the whole of that day, and, as usual came to the gunroom to dinner quite tipsy, and at the end of dinner was carried out by Mr. C. to his cabin; he continued in that state of inebriety, with little intermission, until Mr. Cardew took the command of the brig, on the 4th Nov.

Mr. Roberts, the clerk, in the course of his examination, said, that on the day previous to passing the line he heard Lieut. S. say, in his cabin to Sandy, "I only wish to live over to-morrow, and d—n me, Sandy, if we don't do it,"—It was also stated by Alexander Robertson, (Lieut. Stovin's steward) that prisoner had told him, when intoxicated that Mr. Heath had committed a gross offence with his boy, for which remark there was no foundation; that he had communicated what Lieut. Stovin had said to Dr. Mr. Diarmid, in the presence of Mr. Heath, and Mr. Roberts; and that by Mr Heath's desire he was ordered to go to the quarter-deck and report it to Mr. Cardew, and the ship's company, which he did in the presence of Lieut Stovin, and that Mr. Heath placed himself in consequence voluntarily under arrest on that day, the 4th November, at the same time that Mr. Cardew placed Lieut. Stovin under arrest.

Dr. Mc. Diarmid, Alexander Robertson, and Wm. Galbraith, further swore that Lieut. Stovin was intoxicated, and Mr. Roberts, the Clerk, that he was "unsteady" on the 4th Nov., when he was placed under arrest—William Banks, gunner's mate, said he never saw the prisoner intoxicated but once; he thought he was so on the 4th of November; whilst Thomas Callaghan, the quarter master, and John Griffin, a marine, said they had never seen Lieut. Stovin inebriated; the former stating that he (prisoner) was always considered a sober, steady officer by the ship's company, and the latter that he had heard the ship's company say Lieut. Stovin had been ill used by the Officers.

Wm. Thompson (the gunner), confirmed the testimony given, that Lieut. Stovin was carried out of the gun-room drunk, on one occasion, when he dined there. Lieut. Stovin was on deck, and sober, when the Governor left the ship, and gave him his watch to hold whilst the salute was fired. He could not say whether Lieut. Stovin was drunk or not on the 4th of November. He did think it a very extraordinary thing that the command was taken from Lieut. Stovin. When Mr. Heath attempted to address the ship's company. Mr. Heath said, "Do you want a mutiny in the ship?" Lieut. Stovin said, "No Mr. Heath." This witness, as well as others of the ship's company, to whom the question was put, said, that had Mr. Stovin made an appeal to the men they would have supported him. Mr. Hartwell, Midshipman, and John Daniel Fry, stated, that they had known instances of drunkenness on the part of Lieut. Stovin, and that he had threatened to shoot Mr. Heath.

On these witnesses being cross-examined by the prisoner, Mr. Cardew said that Lieut. Stovin had not been in bad health for some time previous to his arriving at Teneriffe. Mr. Heath said he could not say what was the reply of the Petty Officers, when the hands were turned up on the 4th of November, whether the prisoner was drunk or sober; as far as he knew no reply was given. On the question being put to him how came he (Mr. Heath) on deck on that occasion when he was himself under arrest, the Court cautioned him that he was not bound to give an answer to any question that was likely to criminate himself in a case that might be the subject of proceedings hereafter; Mr. Heath therefore declined replying to it, as he did also to another question, viz. whether he did not think it likely, when the question was put, whether he was drunk or sober, to the ship's company, he would have heard it. Dr. Mc. Diarmid said, he was not aware that the prisoner was confined to his bed at the hotel at Teneriffe for three days in consequences of an attack of diarrhœa. Mr. Roberts said that Lieut. Stovin was confined only one day and one night from such an attack. Alexander Robertson, Lieut. Stovin's steward, said, that he never was placed in irons at Plymouth, for spending money prisoner had entrusted to him to purchase stock, and getting drunk with it. He never had said to Flanaghan and others, that he would not have stated what he had about prisoner being drunk, if he had not been made drunk by the Doctor; he never had said to Mc. Farlane and another that prisoner had taken away his rating and given it to the cook, but that he would be upsides with the prisoner, and did not care a d—n for him; adding that the Gun-room Officers would do any thing for him (Robertson); he never was confined for a repetition of his offence at Plymouth, spending two dollars with which he was entrusted by Lieut. Stovin, never stated at Santa Cruz that he had heard a conversation carrying on between Mr. Heath, in the passage of Richards'n's Hotel, that they must master prisoner or get rid of him; never had stated to Callaghan that he repented of his conduct to prisoner, but that the Doctor got him to say what he did about prisoner and that when he was sent for on deck by the Corporal of Marines, on the 4th Nov., he was found in the pantry, and as sober as he was at this moment.

John Daniel Fry in his cross-examination by prisoner said, that the prisoner when ordered below under arrest did not attempt to address the ship's company; Mr. Cardew did not put the question to the Petty Officers, but to all hands at once whether prisoner was drunk or sober; but he heard no answer.—Winchester and Perry, two Petty Officers, were not ordered on the poop for saying prisoner was sober.

William Banks said, that Winchester and Perry, two Petty Officers were ordered on the poop by Mr. Cardew, because they refused to say Lieut. Stovin was not sober; and William Galbraith said, that when he was desired to send Robertson up to the quarter-deck on the 4th Nov., he found him below laying on a chest intoxicated; and that he (Robertson) had spent in drink the money entrusted to him by prisoner to purchase stock at Plymouth.

The evidence for the prosecution having here ended, the prisoner was allowed until Friday to make his defence.

On the opening of the Court, on Friday, the defence was read by Mr. Howard, in behalf of the prisoner setting forth that the Prisoner had attained the rank of a commissioned officer at an early period of his professional career by his conduct in the service of his country, in repeated encounters with the enemy, under Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, and that it was his misfortune, owing to having been wounded in the head to be affected with the least excitement, said that the court would discern by the evidence adduced, and that which he should lay before them in his defence, that so far from his having been addicted to habits of inebrity, the charge against him was untrue, and brought forward for no other purpose than to justify an act of the most extraordinary nature, and in respect to which the parties concerned, and who had given their testimony against him, must feel themselves most fearfully responsible. The defence then proceeded to comment upon the evidence, enlarging upon the discrepancies that had appeared in it; and concluded by assigning as a reason for his offering no further resistance to the Command of the brig being taken from him, the surprise by which he was taken, and the illness he was labouring under at that time.—The Prisoner then handed in various testimonials as to character, sobriety, diligence, attention, and general good conduct, amongst which was one from the Earl of Dundonald.—The following witnesses were then called in support of the defence:—

Alexander Flanagan, Boatswain's Mate, said when the hands were turned up, on the 4th Nov., Robertson came on the quarter-deck in liquor; the prisoner was perfectly sober, and had been ill for some time previously. Mr. Cardew asked the Petty Officers whether Lieut. Stovin was drunk or sober, and they replied that he was sober. Winchester, sail-maker, and Perry, carpenter's mate, were ordered by Mr. Cardew on the poop for denying that Lieut. Stovin was drunk. When the same question was put to the men, they replied the Commander of the vessel was perfectly sober; Lieut. Stovin endeavoured to speak to the ship's company, when Mr. Cardew ordered him below; and Wm. Winchester and John Perry stated they were ordered on the poop as prisoners by Mr. Cardew, for denying the Commander was drunk, and confirmed the other part of the testimony given by preceding witness. Winchester added on the occasion of crossing the line, that the prisoner said he would give a holiday for 24 hours; that prisoner was sober when the Governor left the ship; he never saw prisoner intoxicated, or act in an unofficer-like manner.

Archibald McFarlane, marine, said that Robertson told him one day, when he was sentinel at Lieut. Stovin's cabin door, after leaving Teneriffe, that he could do as he liked with Mr Heath and the rest of the Gun-Room Officers; that they would give him any thing, if he would only leave Lieut. Stovin; and that Mr. Stovin was going to leave the brig at the Cape, and then they would give him certificates to the next Commander; he also said that Lieut. S. had disrated him, and given his rating to Maynard, and that he should be revenged upon Mr. Stovin for it, by some means or other. Lieut. Stovin was on deck when the Governor left the brig.

James Lanson, marine, heard Robertson say to Banks that the Master had asked him if he could tell a good story at the Cape, against the Commander, for a trifle.—Thomas Sandy, seaman, said 'So help me God, Sir, Lieut. Stovin never said to me, 'I, wish to live until to-morrow and d—n me Sandy we'll do it, nor any thing like it—it's false, Sir." At Bombay, witness spoke to Robertson, for the first time since the 4th November, and said. "What a pretty fellow you have been to place us poor fellows (the ship's company) under misery since the disturbance," and the answer he made was 'So helf me God, Sandy, its

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not my doings but the Doctor's; he has fed me up with liquor, and led me on to say these words which I brought out of the cabin, but which are false."—Moore, the captain of the main top, was present when that was said.—Wm. Moore corroborated this statement.

John Leverton, seaman, said prisoner was sober on the 4th of November; on attempting to address the ship's company, Mr. Heath interrupted him. and said "What, a mutiny?" Lieut. Stovin replied, not a mutiny— unless it is a mutiny of the Officers. Mr. Cardew shook his finger at prisoner, and told him if he would not go below he would fetch him down with a file of marines. Mr. Heath said at the same time "You scoundrel, my honour I look at." He never saw prisoner intoxicated.

Thomas Sadworth, marine, said Lieut. Stovin was sober on the 4th Nov., and that Robertson was brought upon the quarterdeck from below where he was laying on a chest drunk. He put his master, Dr. Mc. Diarmid, to bed that night about half-past ten o'clock; and found him in bed the next morning with his trowsers and socks on; he bundled him in with his clothes on, as he was unable to get in himself being so intoxicated. Lieut. Stovin was on deck when the Governor left the ship; and had been under sickness some time previous to his arrest.

Amos Ede, marine, said he did not think Mr. Heath sober on the 4th Nov.; Mr. Heath said, when witness was sentry at Lieut. Stovin's cabin door if witness spoke to prisoner he would put him in irons; heard Mr. Cardew and Mr. Heath threaten that if they could not have their revenge on prisoner before, they would when they got on shore. The Commander was on deck when the Governor left the ship. Never saw Lieut. Stovin the worse for liquor. The whole of the witnesses to whom the question was put, declared that if Lieut. Stovin had made any struggle to resist being placed under arrest, the ship's company would have supported him.

The evidence for the defence being closed, the Court proceded to consider the sentence, and continued in deliberation not only for the remainder of the afternoon, when they adjonrned, but until half-past four o'clock on the following afternoon, when the Court was re-opened. The President then observed, that in consequence of the very conflicting testimony that had been given, the Court considered it proper to call for further evidence; when the prisoner would have the privilege of again examining witnesses and making a further defence. The Court then adjourned until the next morning, when the prisoner handed in a document to this effect:—That the Court having, after a considerable period of deliberation on the testimony before them, signified their intention to go into further evidence on the charges preferred against him, he submitted to the Court that the prosecution being closed, and that having entered on and concluded his defence, he was subjected to a most unusual hardship if the evidence on the part of the prosecution should be again opened. As nothing is more at variance with the administration of the Laws, than that an accused party should be tried twice for the same offence, so he humbly apprehended that both principle and practice are equally adverse to any departure from the ordinary and established rules by which trials for offences in this country are uniformly conducted, and that consistent with this general principle, after the prisoner has been heard in his defence, no further evidence is admitted to make out a charge against him.

The Court deliberated upon this point for about two hours. and ultimately decided to submit the protest to the opening of the Crown Lawyer.—The Court then ad journed.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.] on the opening of Court this morning, the Judge Advocate read from the Minutes, "That the Court having received the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, on the case stated, have determined to deliberate on the evidence already before them, with a view of framing their sentence accordingly." The Court was then closed for three hours, when it was re-opened, and the following sentence was delivered—

"The Court having heard and examined the evidence in support of the prosecution, and having heard what the said Lieut. George Charles Stovin had to allege in his defence, and having heard the evidence adduced by him in support thereof, and having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the whole, the Court is of opinion that the said charges have been proved in part, particularly the most unjustifiable conduct of the said Lieut G. C. Stovin, in allowing the command of his Majesty's brig *Algerine* to be taken from him by an inferior officer, on the 4th of November last, and which command the said Lieut. Stovin, notwithstanding his then ill state of health, ought to have exerted himself to the utmost to retain, and to have commanded the officers and crew of the said brig to support him in so doing to the last extremity; but in consequence of the ill state of health in which the said Lieut G. C. Stovin was stated to be at the time of the said proceeding, and in consequence of the former active and intrepid services rendered by the said Lieut. G. C. Stovin, and of his general good character prior to his joining his Majesty's ship *Algerine*, the Court doth only order and adjudge that the name of the said Lieut. G. C. Stovin shall be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and shall not be raised therefrom; and that he, the said Lieut. Stovin, shall not be again employed in active service, and he, the said Lieut. G. C. Stovin, is hereby so sentenced accordingly, The evidences on this prosecution—Mr. Cardew, Mr. Heath, John Maynard, and Alexander Robertson, are ordered to be kept on board the *Victory*, as prisoners at large.—*Hampshire Telegraph, Aug.* 3.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is observable, that in the run now making at the House of Lords, much stress has been laid, both by daily and weekly publications, on the word "irresponsible," which the organs of indefinite change seem bent on applying to that assembly.

Beyond all question, if responsibility can attach to no public man who is not sent back every three or four years to try his chance of re-election by some numerous constituency, the Peers of England are not a responsible body—that is to say, that the members of the House of Lords are not responsible in precisely the same sense, where the fact can be predicated of the House of Commons.

But what is gained by the men of the new light when they establish the truth, as old as the British Monarchy, that the House of Lords holds its legislative and judicial rights independently of election by the people?

What is the difference between a constitutional Monarchy and a democratical Republic, but that in the latter every part of the legislative body must be periodically elected, whether President, Senate, or those more immediately called representatives of the people; while in the Monarchy there are functionaries who exist apart from and independent of any formal exercise of political power by the people. The objection to the asserted irresponsibility of the House of Lords means, if it mean anything, not merely that the peers should not be hereditary, upon which, perhaps, a good deal might be said but that the privilege of naming and appointing them should be transferred from the Crown to the 10l. or some other class of householders. Before one went into such a discussion at all, if it were worth while to do so, it might be as well for these writers to tell us fairly what it is they drive at. Is it the metamorphosis of this monarchical Government into a mere democracy? If the answer be in the affirmative, it opens up at once the whole question between the comparative excellency of a kindly and a republican state, and the matter is put upon an intelligible footing, but one very certainly upon which the great bulk of the people of this country are not prepared to enter. If such be not the design of those whose practice at least is it to bring the House of Lords into contempt, we would ask them in what other sense but that of their non-liability to re-election the Peers of England can be fairly termed irresponsible for their public conduct?

According to the theory of our constitution, the Peers have been advisedly and deliberately invested with their rank and various privileges, for the sake of rendering them independent of so much of the popular will as would be employed upon their election to the peerage, or in certain cases their exclusion from it. It was thought by our ancestors that the wheels of political action might revolve too fast, and take fire, without this drag upon their speed. It was thought that popular impulse might sometimes be too precipitate, and that a principle of sobriety and circumspection might be beneficially superadded to the other powers of our Constitutional mechanism. Generally speaking, in the fulfilment of this duty the House of Lords has not essentially failed. If they feel no dependence on the people as constituents, they are morally speaking, more dependent on their countrymen than any other class of subjects. If a commoner in middle life conduct himself in the discharge of any truth or duty so as to incur a degree of disrepute, the disgrace or disadvantage of it is confined within a small circle. He may create a dozen enemies, and there is an end. But a Peer cannot get off so easily. Every action of his life beyond the sphere of his own immediate family is gazed at by thousands. If he becomes odious, he is hated by a host; if opinion becomes hostile to him, it assaults him in masses, and he is overwhelmed by the weight of it: just in proportion to the eminence of his station must a sense of a danger and humiliation affect the mind of a Peer. He may be a *faineant*, and sink into personal insignificance, which happens to many who want nerve or capacity for action. But among the whole body of Peers, the number of those who have ever acted as if they felt indefference towards the *warfare* of opinion against them, has been inconceivably small. Large landed property almost always brings with it a certain consciousness of the best sort of responsibility—viz., a dependence upon the fixed opinions of an extensive circle of our fellow-citizens; and though it may not guide men's actions with a view to the favour of this or that particular constituency, it must have a controlling influence over them, in favour of what is estimable with the great mass of the educated community.—*Times, August* 12.

## BLOCKADE BY TURKEY.

"We hardly know whether the blockade announced in the extract from the *London Gazette*, which will be found elsewhere, is worthy of particular notice. Boyana, Durazzo, Lesche, Morton, and Cavaia, which are declared by the Turkish Government in a state of blockade, are so little frequented by either our merchant vessels or ships of war, that the very existence of those ports is hardly known to them. The Porte's official note, however, serves to confirm the statements lately sent to us by our correspondent in Constantinople, relative to the insurrection in Albania, and makes us apprehend that it is more formidable than the Porte is willing to allow in its official account. If the rising in Albania against the authority of the SULTAN be general, we suspect that more ships of war and no inconsiderable land forces will be soon required; and not a few must in that case be the efforts of the Turkish Government "until it shall please Divine Providence "to put an end to the disturbances."—*Ibid,*

## THE ELEGANT IN COMPOSITION.

This is the *decent, delicate,* and *grammatical* epistle which the "Illustrious" Grand Master of the Orangemen, has addressed to the Chairman of the Orange Committee.

"St. James's Palace, August 5th 1835.

"Sir—Having understood that an impression is prevalent that I, as G. Master of the Orange Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, have countenanced, and even issued warrants to various regiments in his Majesty's service, beg positively to deny the fact; nay more, when such a proposal was made to me, I instantly declined it, saying that it was contrary to the regulations and orders issued from the Horse Guards; and I therefore know of no lodge in any regiment, save and except that I perfectly recollect, long before I had the honour to hold the office of Grand Master, that there did exist an Orange Lodge in the fourth Regiment, which was King William the Third's regiment; and that in the year 1798 or 99, I know the officers and men wore orange ribbands in their breasts on the parade at Swinley Camp, in the presence of George the Third; *and if not much mistaken, believe our late King George fourth, became an Orangeman of the Second Lodge.* However, if you can point out to me any warrant which exists, I will order it to be annulled.

"I certainly have issued no warrants to that effect, as I have afore aid: It is true I have signed many blank warrants as far as they have no specific No. of the lodge or even name. They came to me previously signed by the Deputy Grand Master from Ireland, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary. This statement will, I trust, be communicated in contradiction to the assertions made upon the subject.

"Your's sincerely,

"J. W. Patten, Esq." "ERNEST."

## "TEARS SUCH AS ANGELS SHED."

WHEN Mr. ROTHSCHILD shook hands with Lord MELBOURNE on their bargain for the new Loan, he is reported to have been "evidently much affected." Lord CASTLEREAGH's famous simile of "the man who with tears in his eyes puts his hands into his breeches-pockets like a crocodile," cannot, we hope, be applied to the Leviathan of the Money-market. He was "affected," we dare say, without any affectation. But whence his agitation? It could not be that the great capitalist, who has helped to maintain the credit of nations, to send armies into the field, and who holds the balance of exchanges in his hands, should have been touched to tears by the honour of shaking hands with the Premier,—unless, indeed, the recent edict of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, banishing all Jews from his house, caused the heart of the Hebrew to melt when the Minister of a Christian people grasped his hand.

Could it have been the terms of the Loan that moistened the eyes of the man of money? And if so, where the tears drops of sorrow, or of joy? Certain it seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a hard bargain. His terms were lower than the offer of Mr. ROTHSCHILD, and yet they were accepted. That they were accepted, is proof presumptive they were worth having: query, whether the tears that wetted the bargain were of gratulation at the advantage secured, or of regret at the profit foregone?

## COL. SMITH AND THE CAFFERS AT THE CAPE.

IT is by no means an uncommon failing in a man to fancy, because he knows the particulars of a case, that his hearers or his readers are equally *au fait* and ready not only at a glance to comprehend his meaning but to sympathise in all the grief or joy, despondency or exultation, which he may himself feel upon the subject proposed. The following is from a Cape of Good Hope paper of the 30th May:—

"Camp Impochana, May 18,

"Yesterday, in the forenoon, Colonel Smith returned. He left us on the 10th, marched first to Butterworth, then to Guarinye, *with Hintza*, Umtiene, the Councillor, &c., pretending to show the Colonel where the 25,000 cattle and 500 horses were collected, the compensation for the invasion of Albany. On the 12th Hinza sent on Umtiene on pretence of collecting the cattle. In the forenoon the detachment crossed the Guanaeha, and began ascending a hill on the opposite bank at A. Hintza, who had been walking, leading his horse, a powerful bright long-tailed bay, jumped on the sheepskin, and pushed on to the head of the party. Almost all except Colonel Smith had dismounted, and were leading their horses up the steep ascent from A to B. At b Colonel Smith found Hintza close behind him, and pushing past him on his left side, told him to stop. Hintza pushed on; *the Colonel drew a pistol and snapped it at him.* Hintza *galloped off and the Colonel threw the pistol after him, hitting him on the back part of the head. The King turned round and smiled with derision.* The Colonel followed rapidly before all his party, *snapped without effect his second pistol, and threw it also after him,* then with a desperate effort seized Hintza by the collar of his dress, *and dragged him off his horse.* Hintza fell heavily, but gathering himself quickly up he, threw an assegai after the Colonel. It fell short. Hintza then ran down on foot to the right, of the head of the column; the guides in the midst of great shouting followed to cut off his retreat to the bed of the river. Southy, the younger, jumped off his horse, *fired and hit the Chief thorugh the lower part of the leg, but he continued to run. Southy discharged his second barrel with effect also under the ribs.* Still the Chief hurried down the slope and disappeared. The Colonel, *half frantic,* thought the Chief had escaped, when a great shout of triumph was raised from Southy, who saw the Chief concealed under a rock. He looked over it, and Hintza thrust an assegai at him; *on which Southy fired, and shot him through the crown of the head, He took from him his asseyais, brass girdle, bracelets, and red and white necklace.* Sir Benjamin D'Urban announces that 7,000 square miles of territory have been added to the colony. From this territory the Kaffer Chiefs, with their tribes, are expelled for ever as irreclaimable savages."

This *very interesting* letter is, to us, a most extraordinary composition, resembling nothing that we recollect except the late Right Honourable CHARLES JAMES FOX's history of the bear putting his head into the barber's shop window, asking how he was off for soap; and then his dying, and her marrying the barber; in which history there is also an elaborate account of the Chip-chows and the Cherry-chows, and the great Panjam with a little cockade stuck in his hat, all of whom fell to playing the noble game of catch him who can, at which they remained dancing until the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots.

In the present history, his Majesty King HINTZA takes a ride with Colonel SMITH from A to B—Albany to Butterworth—in order to make the English a present of five-and-twenty thousand cows and five hundred horses; but because his Majesty took it into his head to go a little faster than the gallant Colonel liked, that gentleman snaps a pistol at him, which, missing fire, is thrown at his Majesty's head. His Majesty's head, however appears to have been of a very strong conformation, for he turns round and laughs at Colonel SMITH, whereupon that gallant officer snaps another pistol at his Majesty, which, like the first, misses fire, and like the first, is thrown at his Majesty; then the Colonel drags his Majesty off his horse, and when he runs away, "SOUTHY the younger" shoots his Majesty first through his leg, and then in his ribs. His Majesty hides himself under a rock, and Colonel SMITH is half frantic; but "SOUTHY the younger" spies the King a minute or two after, and by way of an agreeable wind-up of the day, shoots his Majesty through the crown of the head, and, having thus exterminated the Monarch, who was on the point of giving us twenty-five thousand cows and five hundred horses, "SOUTHY the younger" strips him of his girdle, his bracelets, and his assegais (whatever they may be), and his red and white bead necklaces, and Sir. BENJAMIN D'URBAN announces that we have added 7000 square miles to the colony.

This excites very little surprise—if Kings on the point of making us a present of five-and-twenty thousand cows and five hundred horses are to have pistols first snapt and then thrown at them, to be shot through their legs and their ribs, and then through their heads, and to be robbed of their necklaces, and deprived of their assegais, the annexation of their territories to the English colony appears little more than a matter of course.

The truth is that for want of contest, this letter, instead of being interesting, is full of the most ludicrous and appaling intelligence. We suppose King HINTZA was a tyrant, and "SOUTHY the younger" a hero, and that Colonel SMITH ought to have had thirty thousand cows instead of twenty-five, and a thousand horses instead of five hundred, and that the whole affair is glorious and honourable. As it reads, we confess we think the Chip-chows and the Cherry-chows appear to have much the better of the great Panjam with the cockade stuck in his hat.

If, in the course of the next year or two, Lord GLENELG should find time to open the official depatches from the Cape, we shall hope to get an explanation of this *interesting* affair, which to us, we admit, is as complete a puzzle as ever was set before man.—*John Bull, August.* 9.

MURDER.—*Samuel Brown*, aged 80, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Ayton in the year 1817. Mr Ayton was an innkeeper, and possessed of considerable property near Woodrige. The matter remained wrapped in mystery and doubt for 18 years, and the circumstance had nearly been forgotten when the public attention was called to it in a very singular manner. One William Green, a notorious thief, was in Ipswich gaol in the month of June, in the present year under sentence of transportation for sheep-stealing. He was very ill, and fancying himself great danger of speedy dissolution, he sent a note to a magistrate to come and receive his "penitent confession" upon "a matter which hung very heavily on his mind." This matter related to the murder, of which he had been an unseen witness. While in a hedge in ambush he saw the prisoner turn round, stop Mr. Ayton's horse, and with a heavy club give Ayton a tremendous blow upon the head, which knocked him off his horse. The prisoner then put his hands into some of Ayton's pockets, and afterwards ran away down the road towards Woodbridge. His story was singularly confirmed, by a variety of circumstances.—Mr. Baron Parke, in a very elaborate and clear statement, summed up the evidence, and the jury, after an absence of some hours returned with a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter. This verdict caused the greatest surprise in court, every body having believed that the only question was whether the prisoner's was the hand which inflicted the blow of which Mr. Ayton died; and there being no circumstances of provocation, if he did give the fatal stroke, to reduce the crime below that of murder.

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